The current medical insistence on vitamins is in itself homage to the genius of the Polish Jew, Casimir Funk, born at Warsaw in 1884, who, while working at the Lister Institute in London in 1912, named certain substances which he had succeeded in isolating * vitamins,' because he thought that they belonged to a group of chemical substances which he called *amines* and which were *vital* for life. A good deal of modern medical treatment is based upon this discovery. Again, it was a German Jewish physician, Kurt Huldschinsky, who in 1919 first used artificial sunlight to cure rickets, then very prevalent in Berlin.

In neurology and allied branches of the medical profession, the part of Jews has also been particularly important. Moritz Heinrich Romberg is regarded as the founder of the science in the modern sense. Robert Remak (who discovered the cells which initiate the heart-beat, and thus has an important place in the history of embryology) described a type of nerve-fibre which has been named after him, and evolved the electrical treatment of nervous diseases. It was Moritz Schiff who first attributed cretinism or its converse to the activity or inaction of the thyroid gland. Cesare Lombroso, an Italian, described the nervous relationships of pellagra (a skin-affectation then widely prevalent in Italy which often ended in insanity). His discovery had no immediate result except that he was compelled to resign his chair, but it has since been universally accepted.

In addition, he opened up fresh vistas by his theories on criminology. His ideas, by their positive approach, played a decisive role in the transformation of penology and criminal law.

But towering above all others is the commanding figure of Sigmund Freud, "The Columbus of the Sub-conscious World", founder of psycho-analysis. There